

Contents

1. Introduction	1
Why do the Councils need to publish this final adoption report?	2
2. (A) How have sustainability considerations been integrated into the Joint Local Plan?	4
3. (B) How has the Environmental Report (contained with the SA Report) has taken into account during the preparation of the plan?	7
4. (C) How have the opinions expressed by the public, consultation during the consultation on the plan and Environmental /SA Report have been taken into account	12
5. (D) What are the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted and how have the reasonable alternatives been dealt with?	14
6. (E) The measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental and sustainability effects of the plan.....	15
Appendix 1- The SA SEA Framework.....	17

1. Introduction

1.1 Plymouth City Council, West Devon Borough Council and South Hams District Council adopted the Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan at their respective Council Meetings on the following dates :

- South Hams - 21st March 2019
- West Devon - 26th March 2019
- Plymouth - 26th March 2019

1.2 During the preparation of the Joint Local Plan, the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have been required by law to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the plan as it developed. Both SA and SEA requirements were met through an integrated process referred to as the Integrated Assessment of the Joint Local Plan. The method and findings of this

process have been published alongside each key stage of the Joint Local Plan preparation. The documentation supporting this process can be found on the Joint Local Plan website. This document sets out the final stages of the SA SEA process.

Why do the Councils need to publish this final adoption report?

- 1.3 Regulation 26 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations (2012) requires LPAs to make the final SA Report available alongside the adopted Development Plan.
- 1.4 This final SA Report for the Adopted Joint Local Plan for Plymouth and South West Devon also meets the requirements of an Environmental Report in accordance with the SEA Regulations.
- 1.5 The SEA Regulations 16 require a specific number of steps to be taken as soon as reasonably practicable following the adoption of Development Plan. A copy of the plan must be made publically available alongside a copy of the SA Report and an SEA Adoption Statement. The Councils must inform the public and appropriate consultation bodies about the availability of these documents. The SEA adoption statement must explain:
 - (A) How environmental (and sustainability) considerations have been integrated into the plan.
 - (B). How the Environmental Report (contained with the SA Report) has taken into account during the preparation of the plan.
 - (C) How the opinions expressed by the public , consultation bodies and where appropriate other European Member states , during the consultation on the plan and Environmental /SA Report have been taken into account
 - (D). The reasons for choosing the plan as adopted and the reasonable alternatives dealt with
 - (E) The measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental and sustainability effects of the plan.
- 1.6 As the SEA process was incorporated in the SA process, this document constitutes both the SA Report and the SEA Adoption Statement for the Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan.
- 1.7 A number of documents are referenced within this final adoption statement. These documents are available to view on the Examination Webpage for the Joint Local Plan. These documents with their appropriate references are listed below.

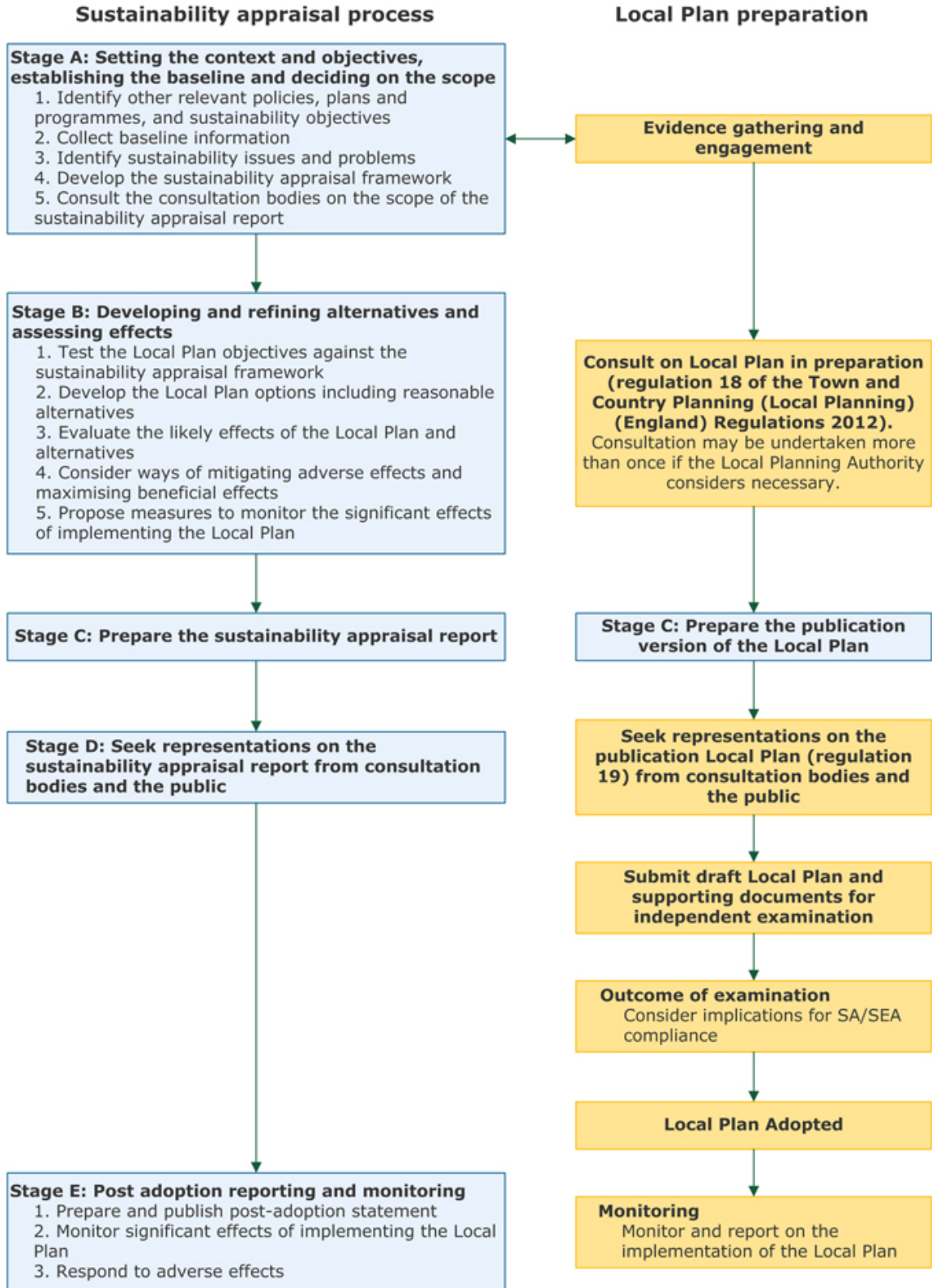
- [SUB1 Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan: Submission \(July 2017\)](#)
- [SUB9 - Plymouth and South West Devon Integrated Assessment \(including SASEA\) July 2017](#)
- [SUB9A Appendix 1 SUB9 Non-Technical Summary](#)
- [SUB9B – Statement on compliance with SEA Directive and Regulations](#)
- [SUBC – Integrated Assessment Report Scoping Report](#)
- [SUB9D – Assessment of Reasonable Alternatives for Growth](#)
- [SUB9E – Assessment of Reasonable Alternatives for the Distribution Strategy](#)
- [SUB9F – Site Selection Methodology](#)
- [SUB9G – PPA – Site Selection Process – Assessment of Reasonable Alternatives](#)
- [SUB9H – TTV – Site Selection Process – Assessment of Reasonable Alternatives](#)
- [SUB9I – Summary of JLP Policy Options considered by the JLP LPAs and the decisions taken](#)
- [SUB9J – Assessment of Vision, Objectives and Policies](#)
- [06 South Hams and West Devon Village Sustainability Assessment Framework – February 2017](#)
- [TP1 Housing Distribution Topic Paper](#)
- [TP3 Housing Topic Paper](#)
- [TP4 Employment Topic Paper](#)
- [TP5 Strategy Topic Paper](#)
- [TP3\(rev\) New Housing Topic Paper](#)
- [SUB10 – Habitats Regulations Assessment, July 2017](#)
- [SUB 12 – Duty to Cooperate Statement. July 2017](#)
- [JLP10 – Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan: Pre-submission, March 2017.](#)
- [JLP22 – Habitats Regulations Assessment \(Draft\), Feb 2017](#)
- [Statement of Common Ground between Natural England and the JLP Authorities. December 2017 SOCG6](#)
- [JLP2 At Plymouth Map: Sites being considered for development and protection](#)
- [JLP3 At Plymouth Back of Map](#)
- [JLP4 At Plymouth Booklet](#)
- [JLP5 At Plymouth Area Visions](#)

- [JLP6 Thriving Towns and Villages](#)
- [JLP8 Extra Sites Booklet](#)
- [EXC3D Summary of allocated and rejected sites](#)

1.8 The sections below set out the answers to the questions set out in 1.5 and constitute the SEA Adoption Statement and the SA Final Report.

2. (A) How have sustainability considerations been integrated into the Joint Local Plan?

- 2.1 Plymouth City Council, West Devon Borough Council and South Hams District Council have ensured that the Integrated Assessment Report (SUB9) document which incorporates the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report meets the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Town and County Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012 and is legally compliant.
- 2.2 The appraisal process set out in SUB9 and its associated appendices (see the Councils Website) also seeks to incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (commonly referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations) which implements the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.
- 2.3 The Councils have followed the process set out in the flow chart below which has allowed the Councils to meet requirements for both the SA and SEA processes. This final report represents the Post Adoption Statement as set out in Stage E Post Adoption Reporting for both SA and SEA.



- 2.4 The work on the Joint Local Plan brought together each of the Councils previous work on SA SEA into a single SA SEA process, this was set out in the JLP Scoping Report (SUB9c) alongside baseline information, plans, programmes, policies, objectives and local sustainability issues. This has enabled the Councils to identify the key issues, through the scoping report (SUB9c) which need to be addressed within the Joint Local Plan.
- 2.5 The JLP Scoping Document examined the evidence and set out a framework of 17 criteria (Section 8, page 74 of SUB9c) and decision aiding questions which could be used to assess reasonable alternatives, policies and proposals within the Joint Local Plan, this has allowed the potential environmental effects of the JLP to be considered alongside the social and economic issues identified within the JLP area. See Appendix 1 of this document to view the Framework Document.
- 2.6 The Scoping Report was sent to consultation with the statutory consultees and changes were made as appropriate to the document. It should be noted that each of the Councils had consulted on their individual SA SEA processes in the past and that the current SA SEA document was bringing together previous processes into one single process. The key environmental organisations were consulted at each plan-making stage as the SA SEA evolved alongside the plans.
- 2.7 SUB9 Section 4 and Appendix III of the SA SEA Report also sets out the state of the environment, a baseline on which judgements can be made to help set out a 'direction of change' assessment of the likely impacts of both having the JLP and not having the JLP in place. It is considered that that SEA considers the likely significant environmental impacts which the JLP may cause and where possible appropriate mitigation has been included within the JLP to ensure that any identified effect including secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term permanent, temporary, positive or negative do not have significant negative effect on the environment and on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between these factors
- 2.8 At each appraisal stage, the likely effects of the reasonable alternatives available were identified, described and evaluated and possible mitigation measures to minimise adverse effects identified were proposed. The SA findings informed the choice of allocations within the plan and helped to refine policies taken forward in the various chapters of the plan. The SAs provide an appropriate level of detail, focusing on significant effects identified at the strategic level.

2.9 The appraisal of policies and proposals is set out in a number of appendices within SUB9 documentation on the Examination Website.

3. (B) How has the Environmental Report (contained with the SA Report) has taken into account during the preparation of the plan?

3.1 The Councils have used the SA SEA process to help inform each stage of the plan preparation. The SUB9 submission document and its associated appendices sets out the various stages of the SA SEA process.

3.2 In the early stages of the plan making process, the Councils assessed three reasonable alternatives for growth, the assessment is shown in Appendix SUB9D on the Joint Local Plan Website. These scenarios included the DCLG based housing growth which are considered to be the standard starting point for all calculations of OAN, a 10 year migration scenario and the regulation 18 consultation figure. The Councils felt that the 10 year migration figure provided the most robust basis on which to plan for the future growth within the JLP area. As highlighted in JLP submission document SUB9D the range of the ‘reasonable alternatives’ identified at this stage of the plan making process is quite narrow. The Councils agreed that they wanted to provide for all the identified need within the JLP Area so there was no ‘reasonable alternative’ above the DCLG level of growth. The key issue here was ensuring that the proposed level of growth would be a robust reflection of the how growth will happen within the JLP area. This meant that the 10 year migration figure was considered to provide a more accurate picture of growth within the JLP area.

3.3 Joint Local Plan Submission Document Appendix SUB9e sets out a matrix which tested some early work on the Reasonable Alternatives for the Distribution Strategy, it was the intention that this matrix formed part of a consultation document ‘Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan – deciding upon the distribution of development topic paper’ (TP1). This document sets out a number of reasonable alternatives for the distribution growth. The initial reasonable alternatives which were considered are set out in the table below:

1 Urban Intensification	a) Within Plymouth admin boundaries
	b) Including urban extensions in the urban fringe
2 Urban Concentration	a) Concentration at Plymouth
	b) Concentration at Plymouth and adjoining settlements (creating a necklace of settlements/garden villages)

	c) Concentration at Plymouth and key transport corridors
	d) Concentration at Plymouth, and New Settlements
	e) Concentration at Plymouth and the Area Settlements
3 Dispersal of Development	a) Dispersal – City of Plymouth delivers what it can, and the unmet HMA need is dispersed across SHWD
	b) Complete dispersal - development is shared out evenly across all settlements of the HMA.

Table 1 – Distribution Options

3.4 The Councils had begun to use the initial work on ‘reasonable alternatives to start to develop a preferred option, this was described as concentration of development at Plymouth, Area Centres and Local Centres of West Devon and South Hams. This “preferred option” which was tested on pages 12 and 13 of JLP submission document SUB9E identified Plymouth as the main growth area, with Tavistock, Okehampton, Ivybridge, Totnes, Dartmouth and Kingsbridge playing an important role in South Hams and West Devon along with a number of villages. On page 12 of SUB9E the Councils begin to describe the need for the creation of two sub areas of the JLP area, this included the city of Plymouth and its immediate surroundings and the remaining Towns and Villages of South Hams and West Devon. These were developed through the plan making process into 2 distinct policy areas.

3.5 Plymouth Policy Area comprises of an area including the city of Plymouth and its immediate surrounding in which growth will be driven by economic growth agenda and initiatives being delivered to drive and increase the pace of transformation and change within the City.

3.6 The rest of the JLP area is described as the Thriving Towns and Villages Policy Area, this area comprises of the rest of the JLP Area excluding Plymouth Policy Area and the Dartmoor National Park. It is set out in this part of the plan area that growth would be more modest and will lead to the consolidation of sustainable market towns and thriving hinterlands

3.7 The SA SEA matrix commented that the strategy and emerging policy areas could benefit from clearly setting out the approach to the AONB, recognising that major development should be carefully considered within the AONB in line with the NPPF and that there is a need to carefully balance the needs for development within the AONB against the character of the local area.

3.8 Work was already underway to think about the towns and villages within the TTV area and to refine how development could be dispersed within the towns and villages to ensure that sustainability and the special characteristics of the area are carefully balanced. This was carried out through an assessment of South Hams and West Devon Villages published as Joint Local Plan Evidence O6 South Hams and West Devon Sustainability Assessment in February 2017

3.9 Following this work and further thinking, Sustainability Matrix SUB9E was then updated to reflect some of the concerns raised and a number of additional options were added and tested in the November Topic Paper (TP1). This is shown in TP1 pages 42 to 46 where we have a number of additional options labelled (F) Concentration on Plymouth, Area Centres, Local Centres and all sustainable villages OUTSIDE THE AONB and (G) Concentration on Plymouth, Area Centres all sustainable villages including WITHIN the AONB added to the consultation document.

3.10 This work supported the further refinement of the strategy which was set out in the Regulation 19 version of the Joint Local Plan published in March 2017 along with supporting evidence in the form of a Housing Topic Paper dated March 2017 (TP3). Alongside the JLP the SA SEA was published along with a number of appendices this included SUB9I which set out a summary of the policy options considered by the Councils, pages 4-7 set out the options listed in Table 1 above with some commentary in relation to each of the options

3.10 This table includes options (F) and (G) which were included in the Topic Paper TP1 and which should have been included as an amended SA SEA Matrix within SUB9

1 Urban Intensification	a) Within Plymouth admin boundaries (SUB9i Option 6)
	b) Including urban extensions in the urban fringe (SUB9I Option 7)
2 Urban Concentration	a) Concentration at Plymouth and adjoining settlements (creating a necklace of settlements/garden villages) (SUB9I Option 8)
	b) Concentration at Plymouth and key transport corridors (SUB9I Option 9)
	c) Concentration at Plymouth, and New Settlements (SUB9I Option 10)
	d) Concentration at Plymouth and the Area Settlements (SUB9I Option 11)
	e) Concentration at Plymouth, Area Centres and Local Centres (SUB9I Option 12)

	<i>f) Concentration at Plymouth, Area Centres, Local Centres and sustainable villages outside of the AONB (SUB9I Option 13)</i>
	<i>g) Concentration on Plymouth, Area Centres, Local Centres and all sustainable villages including within the AONB (SUB9I Option 14)</i>
3 Dispersal of Development	a) Dispersal – City of Plymouth delivers what it can, and the unmet HMA need is dispersed across SHWD
	b) Complete dispersal - development is shared out evenly across all settlements of the HMA.

Table 2

3.11 JLP Submission document SUB9I sets out that the preferred way forward for the distribution strategy was Option 14 Concentration on Plymouth, Area Centres, Local Centres and all Sustainable Villages including those within the AONB. This is the option which was taken forward into the JLP distribution strategy. This is also described as 2 Urban Concentration, Option G. Further discussion about this option and how it is developed into the strategy for the JLP is covered in a number of Topic Papers including:

- TP1 Housing Distribution Topic Paper – Pages 34-37
- TP3 Housing Topic Paper. Para 5.27
- TP4 Employment Topic Paper – Section 3, page 4
- TP5 Strategy Topic Paper – Pages 6-11
- TP3 (rev) New Housing Topic Paper

3.12 As well as testing the strategy and distribution the SA SEA also tested other proposals and policies. Submission document SUB9G and H set out how the reasonable alternatives for development were tested and identified factors which needed to be considered if the sites were to be allocated in the JLP. SUB9J sets out an assessment of all the policies and proposals within the plan. The issues raised in matrices SUB9G and H in relation to the particular sites have helped to inform the policy wording for the allocations in the JLP

3.13 SUB9J includes SA SEA matrices for all of the policies within the plan. The process of incorporating the SA SEA into the plan writing process has been very iterative and the Councils ensured that those who drafted policies and proposals thought carefully about possible impacts and mitigated for them within the policy wording. In some instances the early stages of SA identified ways of improving the policies and where possible these suggestions have been incorporated into the JLP.

Where this is the case there is a commentary about how the SA influenced the plan within the commentary below the policies. For example on pages 9 SUB9J (the matrix for SPT1) and page 10 SUB9J (the matrix for SPT2), there is some text setting out that early assessment of policies suggested a number of changes to the policies which were made prior to the consultation on the pre- submission version of the JLP. This shows how the SA SEA process influenced the submission JLP

- 3.14 In accordance with section 20(7C) of the 2004 Act the Councils requested that the Inspectors should recommend any modifications (MM) necessary to rectify matters that made the JLP unsound and therefore unable to be adopted. Following the examination hearings the Councils prepared a schedule of main modifications to the plan [View the JLP Main Modifications Consultation here](#). These were subject to public consultation for six weeks from Monday 22nd October 2018 until Monday 3rd December 2018. These were accompanied with a SA SEA Report which assessed each of the MM to see if they had any significant effect on the environment and the sustainability indicators. This document concluded that the Main Modifications did not have any significant negative effect on the sustainability indicators as set out in the Sustainability Framework.
- 3.15 The appraisal of the MM shows that the majority of the proposed changes to the JLP have been made in order to provide greater clarity to the policies and proposals, correct factual errors or update the wording in accordance with new guidance. Where changes have been more substantive in nature (through the introduction of a new policy for example), those proposed changes have been tested against the sustainability criteria and it is concluded that there are no significant negative effects from the changes proposed to the Joint Local Plan through the Main Modifications.
- 3.16 The Councils have also tried to ensure that the SA SEA Report is of an appropriate length and at a level of detail to suit a wide range of users. It uses a combination of matrices and commentary to present and summarise its findings.
- 3.17 It is considered that the SA SEA process has helped to both influence and improve the quality of the plan making process by:
- raising awareness of the social, economic and environmental impacts of the plan;
 - facilitating the identification and assessment of reasonable alternatives for the plan, where they existed
 - demonstrating that the plan is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives;
 - providing transparency in the decision making process and facilitating public participation;

- facilitating the effective monitoring of implementation of the plan

4. (C) How have the opinions expressed by the public, consultation during the consultation on the plan and Environmental /SA Report have been taken into account

4.1 At each stage of the Joint Local Plan preparation the SA SEA has assessed the potential impacts of the policies and proposals. . The Consultation document shown as SUB11 on the Councils Joint Local Plan submission webpage sets out how the Councils have complied with the Town and Country Planning (local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012 and both the Plymouth City Council and the joint South Hams and West Devon Council’s Statements of Community Involvement (SCIs)

4.2 The Joint Local Plan has been through various stages of consultation.

Plan Preparation stage	Name of Engagement	Date	No of comments
Plymouth City Council			
Issues and Options Consultation	Plymouth Plan Conversation	October to July 2013	2500
	Plymouth Plan Connections	July to October 2014	1000
	Plymouth Plan Check Up	21 January to 4 March 2015	800
South Hams District Council			
Issues and Options Consultation	Our Plan publicity campaign	May to June 2014	76
West Devon Borough Council			
Issues and Options Consultation	Our Plan publicity campaign	May to June 2014	59
Consultation on site options for development	Regulation 19 Stage	February 2015 (6 weeks)	164
Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan			
Consultation on site options for development	Crunch Time! And Have your Say.	1 July to 23 August 2016	3020

	Considerations	9 th November to 21 December 2016	297
Consultation on submission version of Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan 2014-2034	Regulation 19 Consultation	15 th March to April 2017	2282 (incl comments on other documents)
Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan Proposed Main Modifications Consultation	Reg19 Main Modifications	22 October – 3 December 2018	1337

- 4.3 Alongside the consultation on the Joint Local Plan. The SA SEA process has also been through various stages of consultation.
- 4.4 It is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) for all planning policy documents to undergo a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) in order to determine their impact on social, economic and environmental objectives. The first stage in the process is to determine the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal and to set out the Sustainability Appraisal Framework, which will be used to assess the Local Plan
- 4.5 The draft scoping report (August 2016), which included a suggested appraisal framework was produced by the three Joint Local Plan Councils. It was sent for consultation to the three statutory consultation bodies (Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England) for 5 weeks between 17 August and 30 September 2016. It is important to note that previously each of the individual scoping reports for each of the three Councils had been subject to widespread consultation and the topics had been broadly the same, the scoping report provided a way of amalgamating all previous work into one framework
- 4.6 The Scoping Report was updated at the submission stage alongside the JLP. This did not make any changes to the SA SEA Framework but updated it to include reference to the up to date evidence provided to support the Plan and also to ensure that the document references the correct content in terms of the Vision and Objectives of the JLP.

- 4.7 The process of SA SEA is an iterative process that has taken place alongside the evolution of the Joint Local Plan. The Submission Assessment Document clearly sets out the steps taken to assess 'reasonable alternatives' for growth, distribution, site selection and policies in the plan, it also includes an assessment of the vision, policies and proposals which are in the Joint Local Plan. Sustainability has been carefully considered throughout the preparation of the plan and where possible negative effects have been identified the plan has included mitigation so that potential harm can be avoided. The SA SEA of the Plan has concluded that there are no 'significant negative effects' in implementing the Joint Local Plan.
- 4.8 Further details of the comments received and how this helped influence the Plan can be seen in the SUB11 documents and associated appendices.

5. (D) What are the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted and how have the reasonable alternatives been dealt with?

- 5.1 The SA SEA has adequately considered the likely effects of the reasonable alternatives. Reasonable alternatives are the different realistic options available to deliver the objectives of the JLP. They should be consistent with other aspects of the plan and in particular the plan strategy. Section 5 of Submission document SUB9 sets out the 'reasonable alternatives' which have been considered alongside the preparation of the JLP. The Councils have considered
- Reasonable alternatives for growth SUB9D
 - Reasonable alternatives for distribution SUB9E
 - Reasonable alternatives for site allocations SUB9G and SUB9H
 - Reasonable alternatives for policy options SUB9I
- 5.2 In respect of the scale of housing and employment provision, the JLP Assessment considered a range of jobs and homes targets which would enable the JLP Authorities to deliver the identified housing and employment needs for the plan period to 2034. This is set out in Section 5 of Submission document SUB9 and the specific SA matrix can be found at SUB9D.
- 5.3 In terms of the alternatives for distribution, the Councils set out a number of growth scenarios which were tested through the Nov 2016 Topic Paper along with an emerging preferred spatial strategy. This was refined further into the JLP policies and a commentary regarding how it was assessed can be found in Section 5 of SUB9 and the specific matrix can be seen at SUB9E, the November Topic Paper provides more detail in relation to the emerging preferred strategy.

- 5.4 Submission document SUB9I set out the options which have been tested and the decisions which have been made regarding which is the best strategy for the JLP and which options should be disregarded, Pages 3-7 of SUB9I set out a summary of why the Option G (listed as option 14 in SUB9I) Concentration on Plymouth, Area Centres, and all Sustainable Villages in including WITHIN the AONB was chosen as the preferred strategy, although this was modified through the main modifications consultation to remove some villages within the AONB from the list of villages which could accommodate around 10 dwellings. There is still the ability within the AONB for communities to bring forward sustainable development through the production of a Joint Local Plan.
- 5.5 The Strategy Topic Paper (TP5) and the Employment Topic Paper (TP4) published alongside the submission Joint Local Plan along with the newly updated Housing Topic Paper (TP3(rev)) published alongside the Hearing Statements each set out how and why the emerging strategy was chosen.
- 5.6 The SA SEA process identified various positive and negative effects related to strategic alternatives. The cumulative and residual effects of the preferred strategy were identified in the various appendices of SUB9 and it is considered that the SA SEA process has made an effective contribution to the plan-making process
- 5.7 The SA SEA Process also helped inform the distribution of development across the plan area. This is set out in detail in the Housing Topic Paper.

6. (E) The measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental and sustainability effects of the plan

- 6.1 The SEA Regulations require that the responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan and programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen effects at an early stage and being able to take appropriate remedial action. This also fits in with the need for the Councils to monitor the implementation of the JLP.
- 6.2 Section 6 of SUB9 sets out the Monitoring Requirements for the JLP as follows. To ensure that the JLP delivers its vision and objectives the implementation of its policies will be monitored. This also serves the purpose of measuring how sustainable development is being monitored within the JLP area. The process for monitoring the Joint Local Plan including the Protected Characteristics of the Equality Act 2010 and any effects identified through the Sustainability Assessment

and Habitats Regulations Assessment is set out in section 7 of the Joint Local Plan. The results of the monitoring will be reported annually through the Councils Monitoring Report. There will be a full review of the JLP every 5 years from adoption which will provide an opportunity to assess how the plan is progressing and look and the effects the plan is having on the sustainability criteria.

6.3 The Councils will also use the Annual Monitoring Process to set out any new scoping documents which have been published and the implications that these might have on the SA SEA Framework. The SA SEA Framework document will be reviewed in due course to ensure that it meets with the new NPPF 2019.

Appendix 1- The SA SEA Framework

SEA Topic	Objective	Issues to consider
Population	SA/SEA Criteria 1 To promote community vitality and resilience by improving health and reducing inequalities.	Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a sustainable mix of uses which are compatible to their surroundings? • Promote the retention and development of community services and facilities? • Facilitate flexible working practices which enable people to live near their place of work? • Provide opportunities for communities to respond to unforeseen events and circumstances? • Promote social inclusion? • Promote healthier lifestyles through access to leisure opportunities (e.g. walking/Cycling)? • Promote access to health and social care facilities, and to green and open space? • Ensure that land contamination or pollution do not pose unacceptable risks to human health? • Meet the noise standards required by law for specific land uses?
Population and Human Health	SA/SEA Criteria 2 To improve the health and wellbeing of communities including reducing crime and fear of crime.	Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the health of the community and encourage healthy lifestyles? • Have direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing? • Have an impact on social, economic and environmental

	<p>For any health impacts identified during the assessment... Will the health impacts affect the whole population or will there be differential impacts within the population?</p> <p>Will the health impacts be difficult to remedy or have an irreversible impact?</p> <p>Will the health impacts be medium to long term?</p> <p>Are the health impacts likely to generate public concern?</p> <p>Are the health impacts likely to generate cumulative and/or synergistic impacts?</p> <p>Combining the answers, on balance will the health impacts have an important positive or negative impact on health?</p>	<p>living conditions that would indirectly affect health?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing? • Lead to a change in demand for or access to health and social care services? • Encourage social interaction in public spaces? • Improve access to open space and sports, leisure and recreation facilities? • Improve the walking and cycling provision? • Help people remain independent? • Promote a safe environment through designing out crime and fear of crime? • Discourage anti-social behaviour?
--	--	---

		Can the policy be improved?	
Population and Human health	SA/SEA Criteria 3	To help provide access to a suitable mix of good quality housing	Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the mix and quality of housing stock, including open market and affordable housing to meet a range of needs? • Increase needed provision for specific sectors of the community e.g. the elderly, disadvantaged, gypsies and travellers? • Promote improvement to the existing and future housing stock?
Population and Human Health	SA/SEA Criteria 4	To improve access to a range of basic services and amenities	Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the access to key services (education, shops, employment, recreation, health, community services and cultural assets)? • Provide physical access for those with disabilities? • Improve and/or sustain public transport or other sustainable transport modes?
Population and Human Health	SA/SEA Criteria 5	To provide access to opportunities for education and skills development.	Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the provision of education and training facilities that meet local needs and that are accessible to all? • Support skills and training development in the local community and will it contribute to meeting identified skills shortages? • Will it support collaboration between educational establishments, businesses and industry?

<p>Population and Material Assets</p>	<p>SA/SEA Criteria 6</p>	<p>To support the growth potential of business sectors to provide jobs and encourage sustainable economic growth and prosperity.</p>	<p>Does it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for the needs of the economy, particularly local businesses (such as choice of premises, services, infrastructure and skilled workforce)? • Support the growth of existing businesses and business and business sectors? • Improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy? • Encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure long term? • Encourage the provision of jobs which are accessible to all? • Sustain and active and working countryside, including rural diversification? • Promote competitive town centres which enhance customer choice, retail offer and the individuality and vitality of the town centre? • Improve access to high quality communications infrastructure? • Facilitate the creation of, or sustain local supply chains and retention of spending in the local economy?
<p>Material Assets and Climatic Factors</p>	<p>SA/SEA Criteria 7</p>	<p>To help develop a low carbon economy which will help to prepare the area for climate change for example by reducing energy demand and</p>	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help to protect the community from changing weather patterns and environmental conditions and adapt to climate change? • Will it minimise the demand for energy?

		promoting energy generation for renewable sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage efficiency in the use of energy? • increase the ability of the community to be more self-sufficient? • reduce the need for energy use and/or reduce fuel poverty? • support decentralised low carbon and renewable energy generation? • facilitate the generation and use of renewable energy? • support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions? • Promote the production of community owned energy? • Enable increased local retention of the benefits of energy generation?
Population and Human Health	SA/SEA Criteria 8	To reduce the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car, and make best use of existing transport infrastructure	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means? • Encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport? • Help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety? • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car? • Help provide walking/cycling/public transport infrastructure? • Integrate well or improve the existing public transport infrastructure?
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	SA/SEA Criteria 9	To protect, conserve and enhance biological and geological diversity.	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance species, habitats, soils and geologically important sites? • Enhance and improve connectivity of green

			<p>infrastructure and the natural environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process? • Ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats? • Help address any identified recreational impacts on biological and geological diversity?
Landscape	SA/SEA Criteria 10	To conserve and enhance the distinctive character and special qualities and features of green and blue spaces	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and where possible enhance landscape character? • Conserve and enhance the natural beauty and special qualities of protected landscapes and their settings in particular the AONB and Dartmoor National Park? • Maintain the character of the undeveloped coast? • Protect and enhance natural networks, the living networks of green spaces (including parks, nature reserves, woodlands and allotments) and blue spaces (including rivers, streams, the coast and sea) throughout the area? • Will it improve access to public open space?
Cultural Heritage	SA/SEA Criteria 11	To protect and enhance the cultural and historic environment	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to protect and or enhance historical, archaeological and cultural assets and their settings?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a positive contribution to existing landscape, townscape and villages and their settings? • Promote or enhance local culture? • Protect or enhance designated or non-designated heritage assets (including landscapes) and their settings including the World Heritage Site? • Does it harm the significance of the asset?
Population and Human Health	SA/SEA Criteria 12	To respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place by providing high standards of design.	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the quality and character of places? • Promote good design including density and site layout appropriate to the character of the location? • Encourage the use of local materials? • Minimise pollution from light and noise?
Water and Climatic Factors	SA/SEA Criteria 13	To avoid development in areas of high flood risk and reduce vulnerability to flooding	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to manage and minimise the risk of flooding and coastal erosion to existing and new development and infrastructure? • Help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion? • Reduce the risk of flooding to the development and surrounding areas? • Help reduce the rate of run off? • Promote sustainable flood risk management? • Encourage sustainable drainage?

Soil and Water	SA/SEA Criteria 14	To minimise resource use including greenfield land, minerals and water and to maintain and improve land quality	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the most efficient use of land including previously developed land where appropriate? • Help remediate contaminated sites? • Minimise the loss of good quality agricultural land? • Safeguard mineral resources and encourage their efficient use? • Increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling? • Conserve water resources and quality? • Improve the quality of rivers, the sea and groundwater? • Protect and improve freshwater and estuarine quality? • Provide adequate utilities infrastructure that does not adversely impact on the environment? • Protect soils of high environmental quality? • Provide appropriate soil management and storage?
Material assets, water, soil, Human Health and Population	SA/SEA Criteria 15	To minimise the production of waste and encourage the sustainable use of resources	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the use of primary resources and promote the use of recycled materials? • Encourage the use of local products and services?
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	SA/SEA Criteria 16	To protect and improve air quality	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help improve air quality • Support specific actions in designated AQMAs? • Help reduce pollution from traffic?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise atmospheric pollution and enhance air quality?
Equality Objectives			
Equality and Diversity	SA/SEA Criteria 17	To promote equality of opportunities and eliminate discrimination	Does it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure equality of opportunity and equal access to facilities and infrastructure for all? Ensure no discrimination based on the 'protected characteristics' defined in the Equality Act 2010?